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UNCLAS DAR ES SALAAM 000981

SIPDIS

STATE FOR S/GAC

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E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: [EAID](#) [KHIV](#) [TBIO](#) [TZ](#)

SUBJECT: GLOBAL FUND PHASE TWO RECOMMENDATION FOR TANZANIA

REF: STATE 88066

1. Summary: Tanzania has benefited from multiple rounds of Global Fund resources. While early progress was mixed, implementation has now improved significantly and activities are proceeding well. The round 2 activity on Zanzibar is a good example of an activity which has supported the islands and has improved capacity very substantially. Continuation of this program will be important. End summary.

2. Background: Tanzania (mainland) was awarded resources from the Global Fund in rounds 1, 2, and 4. Zanzibar, which submitted separate proposals, was also awarded resources in rounds 1, 2, and 3.

3. Country/region/round information:

Tanzania/Africa/round 2

Zan-202-g02-h-00

Total budget: \$2,302,637,

2 year agreement amount: 1,116,000

Overall comments: activity should be continued.

In country impressions: The Zanzibar round 2 award covers activities in four primary areas: curriculum development, youth friendly HIV services, institutional support to the Zanzibar AIDS Commission (ZAC), and institutional support to the Zanzibar NGO cluster (ZANGOC). Each of these areas is moving along well, though the curriculum has not yet been rolled out to schools. Youth friendly services in particular have been well established and are being widely utilized and appreciated.

Technical considerations: Implementation was slow at the start due to limited capacity among the organizations. Staff skills have now been built up and activities are running more efficiently. Capacity has been built with assistance from other donor funded activities, including from the USG (PEPFAR) and coordination has been good. Given the current low prevalence of HIV in Zanzibar (estimated around 1 percent) as compared to the mainland (estimated at 7 percent) or other neighboring countries, strong prevention activities are warranted.

Degree of coordination: Multiple donors work with both ZAC and ZANGOC. Coordination has been very good across the spectrum.

Political: Zanzibar remains an important partner for the USG, and it is essential that the USG demonstrate serious sustained engagement in Zanzibar along with the mainland. The preponderance of Muslims on the island has likely resulted in lower overall HIV prevalence.

4. Conclusions: Tanzania has seen many benefits from the Global Fund. While implementation had been slow at the beginning, the pace has picked up considerably. The recent signing of the round 4 proposal should be seen as a good sign of the understanding of the importance for sound implementation. The continuation of activities in Zanzibar, through this round 2 and other rounds will be an important contributing factor to the overall fight against HIV/AIDS.

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